

Semi-Annual Report

NASA/MSFC Grant NAG8-839

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1N-92-CR

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**On the Physics of Waves in the Solar Atmosphere:
Wave Heating and Wind Acceleration**

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March 1994

(NASA-CR-195197) ON THE PHYSICS OF
WAVES IN THE SOLAR ATMOSPHERE: WAVE
HEATING AND WIND ACCELERATION
Semiannual Report, period ending
Mar. 1994 (Alabama Univ.) 7 p

N94-25264

Unclass

G3/92 0207516

CONTINUATION OF STUDIES INITIATED IN 1990

I. Solar Physics

New calculations of the acoustic wave energy fluxes generated in the solar convective zone have been performed by Dr. Z. Musielak in collaboration with Drs. R. Rosner (University of Chicago), R. Stein (Michigan State University), and P. Gail and P. Ulmschneider (University of Heidelberg). The original theory developed by Lighthill in 1952 was then modified by Stein in 1967. The treatment of convective turbulence in the sun and solar-like stars, in particular, the precise nature of the turbulent power spectrum has been recognized to be one the most important issues in the wave generation problem. In all papers that followed the Lighthill-Stein theory of sound generation, the turbulence (which is assumed to be the only source of the generated waves) has been described by an *ad hoc* turbulent energy spectrum which is assumed to be factorized into a frequency-independent (spatial) spectrum and a frequency-dependent (temporal) spectrum; the latter is often referred to as the “frequency factor”. Several different functional forms for the spatial and temporal spectra have been considered in the literature and differences between the energy fluxes obtained for different forms of the spectrum often exceed two orders of magnitude. The basic criterion for choosing the appropriate spectrum was the maximal efficiency of the wave generation. We have used a different approach based on physical and empirical arguments as well as on some results from numerical simulations of turbulent convection. The simulations carried out by Drs. Cattaneo and Malagoli helped us to establish a physically meaningful description of the spatial and temporal turbulent energy spectra, as well as to provide a useful database to calibrate the acoustic models. In our recent work, we have incorporated the spectra in a newly corrected version of the Lighthill-Stein theory of acoustic wave generation. We have used this new approach to calculate the acoustic wave energy fluxes generated in the solar convective zone and found that the obtained *total acoustic wave energy flux does not depend sensitively on the details of the turbulent*

energy spectrum. Instead, the flux is sensitive to the solar convective zone model which, in our calculations, is based on the mixing-length theory and its parameter α . For $\alpha = 1$, the calculated acoustic wave energy flux for the Sun is roughly one order of magnitude lower than that previously obtained. However, if α is increased to 2, the obtained flux is of the order of $10^8 \text{ erg/cm}^2\text{s}$ which may represent a sufficient amount of energy for chromospheric heating. A paper containing these results and a new version of the Lighthill-Stein theory is published in *The Astrophysical Journal* in March 1994. The obtained results are important in solving the longstanding problem of solar physics, namely, what is the role of the acoustic wave energy in the heating of the solar atmosphere and in the excitation of the solar p-mode oscillations.

In our research supported by this NASA grant we have also considered the excitation of magnetic flux tube waves which can carry energy along the tubes far away from the region of their origin. We have revised and improved our treatment of generation of these waves and calculated the tube wave energy fluxes for the Sun. The obtained results indicate that the magnetic tube wave energy fluxes may contribute significantly to the energy balance in the lower part of the solar chromosphere and may be especially important in heating of the chromospheric network. One paper on this subject is already submitted for publication in *The Astrophysical Journal*, the other will be submitted in 1994.

In order to understand transfer of the wave energy originated in the solar convective zone to the outer atmospheric layers, one has to compute wave propagation and dissipation in highly nonhomogeneous solar atmosphere. This sort of calculations usually requires time-dependent and nonlinear codes. P. Ulmschneider and Z. Musielak have calculated the propagation of nonlinear magnetic tube waves in the solar atmosphere and studied mode coupling, shock formation and heating of the local medium. In a paper recently published in *Astronomy and Astrophysics* we showed that these waves may indeed efficiently heat the solar atmosphere and that the heating will be especially significant in the chromospheric

network. Presently, these studies are being extended to include reflection of magnetic tube waves in a more realistic solar atmosphere model.

The propagation of waves in the solar outer atmospheric layers is also important for explaining the observed spectrum of the solar p-mode oscillations. Drs. J. Fontenla (UAH/CSPAR), Z. Musielak and R. Moore (NASA/MSFC) have been working on the wave trapping problems and on evaluation of critical frequencies for wave reflection in the solar atmosphere. The problem of the observed short period tail for the p-mode spectrum is likely to be explained by using these results.

The fact that the solar wind is originated in solar coronal holes has been well-known for many years, however, the mechanism for acceleration of the wind from these holes is still unknown. Also, it is unclear what is the main physical mechanism responsible for heating of the coronal holes. Recent work done by Drs. Z. Musielak (UAH), Krogulec (Uni. Gdansk), R. Moore and S. Suess (NASA/MSFC) and R. Rosner (Uni. Chicago) has shown that the role played by Alfvén waves in the wind acceleration and the coronal hole heating is dominant. The results of these calculations were already published in *The Astrophysical Journal*. In addition, the authors indicate that the main source of these waves for the heating and the wind acceleration are very likely solar microflares extensively observed in the UVSP data. New extensive studies of the physical processes responsible for the solar wind acceleration are being undertaken as a result of this support. First obtained results have been submitted for publication in *The Journal of Geophysical Research*. We intend to construct self-consistent models of the solar coronal wind based on the reflected Alfvén waves and compare the theoretical range of physical parameters required by these models to observational data.

The results discussed above have been obtained for the Sun. Presently, we are performing calculations of wave energy fluxes generated in late-type dwarf stars and studying

physical processes responsible for the heating of stellar chromospheres and coronae. This will allow us to investigate solar-stellar connections.

II. Physics of Waves

The second part of our project concerning investigation of wave propagation in highly inhomogeneous stellar atmospheres has been explored in detail. Our approach is based on a new analytical tool developed by Musielak, Fontenla and Moore (1992) who showed how to calculate the wave critical frequency and to estimate the height in stellar atmospheres at which reflection becomes dominant. In addition, a new approach based on Dirac equations has been developed to investigate coupling between different MHD waves propagating in stratified stellar atmospheres (Alicki, Musielak, Sikorski and Makowiec, 1994). Presently, we are working on extending these results to acoustic and magnetic tube wave propagation and applying them to late-type dwarfs. At the same time, we have begun developing a numerical code to study non-WKB linear and nonlinear MHD waves and we are now performing extensive tests of this numerical tool.

Publications Resulting From This Support

- "The Cutoff Frequency for Fast-Mode Magnetohydrodynamic Waves in an Isothermal Atmosphere with a Uniform Horizontal Magnetic Field" Stark, B. A. and Musielak, Z. E., *Astrophys. J.*, **409** , 450-454 (1993).
- "Analytical Solutions of the Vector Burgers' Equation"
Nerney, S. F., Schmahl, E. J., and Musielak, *The Quarterly Journal of Applied Math.* (1993) - in press.
- "On Sound Generation by Turbulent Convection: A New Look at Old Results"
Musiak, Z. E., Rosner, R., Stein, R. F., Ulmschneider, P., *Astrophys. J.*, **423** (1994) - in press.
- "On Dirac Equations for Linear Magnetoacoustic Waves Propagating in and Isothermal Atmosphere"
Alicki, R., Musielak, Z. E., Sikorski, J., and Makowiec, D. *Astrophys. J.*, **425** , (1994) - in press.
- "On Reflection of Alfven Waves in the Solar Wind"
Krogulec, M., Musielak, Z. E., Suess, S. T. and Nerney, S. F. *J. Geophys. Res.* (1994) - in press.
- "Numerical Studies of MHD Body and Surface Waves: Single Magnetic Interface and Magnetic Slab"
Wu, S. T., Xiao, Y. C., Musielak, Z. E., and Suess, S. T., *Phys. Fluids B* (1994) - in press.
- "On the Origin and Evolution of Stellar X-Ray Emission"
Musiak, Z. E. *Proceedings of the XXVI Meeting of the Polish Astronomical Society*, Warsaw, Poland (1994) in press.
- "On the Origin of "Dividing Lines" for Late-Type Giants and Supergiants"
Rosner, R., Musielak, Z. E., Cattaneo, F., Moore, R. L., and Suess, S. T., *Astrophys. J. Letters* (1994) - submitted.
- "On the Excitation of Nonlinear Magnetic Tube Waves in the Solar Atmosphere"
Huang, P., Musielak, Z. E., and Ulmschneider, P. *Astron. Astrophys.* (1994) - submitted.
- "On the Generation of Flux Tube Waves in Stellar Convection Zones. II. New and Improved Treatment of Longitudinal Tube Wave Generation"
Musiak, Z. E., Rosner, R., Gail, H. P. and Ulmschneider, P., *Astrophys. J.* (1994) - submitted.
- "Klein-Gordon Equations and The Cutoff Frequency for Alfven Waves Propagating in an Isothermal Atmosphere"

Musielak, Z. E. and R. L. Moore, *Astrophys. J.* (1994) - submitted.

Presentations Resulting From This Support

"On Sound Generation by Turbulent Convection: A New Look at Old Results"

Musielak, Z. E., Rosner, R., Stein, R. F., Ulmschneider, P., and Wang, A.

AAS Meeting, Phoenix AZ, January 1993. *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society*, **24** 1269, (1992).

"The Role of Non-Linear Alfven Wave Coupling in the Heating of Solar Coronal Holes"

Stark, B. A., Musielak, Z. E., Suess, S. T., and Ulmschneider, P.

AGU Meeting, Baltimore MD, May 1993. *EOS*, **74**, 244, (1993).

"The Heating of Solar Coronal Holes by Means of Non-Linear Alfven Wave Coupling"

Stark, B. A., Musielak, Z. E., Suess, S. T., and Ulmschneider, P.

SPD Meeting, San Francisco CA, July 1993. *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society*, **25**, 1212 (1993).

"Excitation of Non-Linear Magnetic Tube Waves in the Solar Atmosphere"

Huang, P., Musielak, Z. E., and Ulmschneider, P.

SPD Meeting, San Francisco CA, July 1993. *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society*, **25**, 1213 (1993).

"Reflection of Alfven Waves in the Solar Wind"

Krogulec, M., Musielak, Z. E., Suess, S. T., Nerney, S. F. and Moore, R. L.

PAS Meeting, Warsaw, September 1993.

"The Use of Fractal Dimension in Analysis of Sunspot Magnetic Fields"

Adams, M., Musielak, Z. E. and Jaenisch, H. M.

Southeastern Simulation Conference, Huntsville, October 1993.